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Although the District Health Officer made repeated requests to the President, Taluk Board, Koilkuntla, to appoint special staff and to supply the medicines promptly, he did not respond. Medicines for which indents were sent in June were supplied only in the middle of August. Since the President did not act promptly the District Health Officer approached the Collector and requested him to appoint a Special Sub-Assistant Surgeon which he at once did. Till the appointment of Special Medical officers inoculations could not be carried out vigorously in proportion to the severity of epidemic. But after the entertainment of special staff the advantage of inoculation was given to every affected village in August as many as 26,483 inoculations were done as compared to 5,778 for July 1928.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item II—Communications to the Council at page 290 supra.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Note, dated 2nd October 1928.

Forests—Bodokhemidi—Seigniorage Rates—Increase.

The following report of the Court of Wards is placed on the Table with reference to question No. 1 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 3rd September 1928 and the answer given by the Hon'ble the Revenue Member to the supplementary question to that question:—

(*a*) The Estate Collector, Bodokhemidi, submitted to the Court of Wards in 1925 a list of the seigniorage fees levied on timber, fuel and other forest produce and the Court approved it subject to certain modifications after consulting the Chief Conservator of Forests in the matter. The Estate Collector reports that these rates have been in force since 1923, that the increase was only in the cases noted below and there was no subsequent increase—

First-class timber	Babuli.
Third-class split fuel	Grass and
Green fuel	Broomstick.

(*b*) Detailed enquiries were made by the local officers about the rates prevailing in this estate and in other big estates in the district, viz., Kallikote and Atagada and Parlakimedi, before the rates were proposed to the Collector for sanction. The Collector sanctioned them tentatively in August 1923. The rates in the adjacent Government forests are not lower than those obtaining in the estate.

(*c*) The increase was proposed in order to maintain uniformity with the rates prevailing in the forests of the other estates in the district and in the adjacent Government forests.

(*d*) *and* (*e*) Wood taken by the estate ryots for agricultural implements and for their *bona fide* domestic use as well as the fuel required by the ryots for their domestic use are exempt from the seigniorage rates.

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(*f*) The removal of wood required by the ryots for domestic and agricultural purposes was not entirely free during the late zamindar's regime. He imposed a forest royalty of one per cent on the annual rental of each village and allowed the ryots to remove wood not exceeding 6 inches girth for making ploughs or for their agricultural and domestic purposes.

(*g*) The late zamindar included the royalty in the mustajari leases of the respective villages and made the mustajars responsible for its payment. After the Court of Wards assumed management, the Manager of the Estate excluded this item from the leases and entrusted its collection to the forest establishment and the village officers. This deviation resulted in the accumulation of arrears. The old method of including the royalty in the leases was therefore adopted again. This method is now in force.

(*h*) *and* (*i*) The mustajari system applying both to forests and agricultural lands has not resulted in any hardship to the ryots. They even seem to favour it.

(*j*) This point does not arise as the Court of Wards has recently accepted the proposal to drop the question of reservation of estate forests in general.

APPENDIX VI.

[*Vide* item II—Communications to the Council at page 290 *supra*.]

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to a supplementary question to Question No. 261 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th September 1928, the following statement is laid on the table :—

Statement showing the number of shops closed or opened in the Ceded districts after the formation of the Excise Advisory Committees.

Districts.	Shops closed.						Shops opened.					
	Arrack.		Toddy.		Ganja.		Arrack.		Toddy.		Ganja.	
	Number.	Annual rentals.	Number.	Annual rentals.	Number.	Annual rentals.	Number.	Annual rentals.	Number.	Annual rentals.	Number.	Annual rentals.
		RS.		RS.				RS.		RS.		RS.
Cuddapah (*a*) ..	9	1,686	1	504	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Anantapur (*b*) .	Nil.	Nil.	3	2,604	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Bellary (*c*) ..	4	840	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	2,544	Nil.	Nil.	1	708
Kurnool ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil	4	7,056	2	8,520	1	1,116

(*a*) Excludes two arrack shops which were closed during the previous lease.
(*b*) Excludes five arrack and three toddy shops which were closed during the previous lease.
(*c*) Excludes three arrack shops and one toddy shop which were closed during the previous lease.

NOTE.—The shops newly opened were opened with the consent of the Excise Advisory Committee concerned.